THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER,
AND HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

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Hovey's Seedling Strawberry.

This fine variety, which was originated by Messrs. Hovey & Co., at Cambridge, near Boston, in 1834, and which has obtained the highest premiums of the Massachusetts, as well as many other Horticultural Societies, for several years, as the best, taking it altogether, yet seen, is now being cultivated in the neighborhood of our city, as well as in many other parts of the West, to a very considerable extent. Last fall specimens were exhibited by Mr. S. S. Jackson, at the Horticultural Show, measuring five and a quarter inches in circumference. It has been well described thus:—"Fruit very large, round, or slightly ovate, conical; deep shining red, paler in the shade; seeds inserted in a slight cavity; flesh scarlet, paler in the largest berries, and firm, abounding in an agreeable acid, and high-flavored juice, not surpassed by any other variety; footstalks long, and elevating the fruit from the ground, and every berry attaining a good size; leaves large, and rather light green; vines very vigorous." The blossoms are chiefly all female; it must, therefore, be grown in rows, near to or alternate with the Iowa, Virginia Scarlet, or similar kinds, which will cause it to bear enormously. This must be allowed to be the most splendid and valuable of all Strawberries yet known to us.—We look forward to the time when this noble fruit will form the chief Strawberry in our markets, notwithstanding the Hudson, now becoming very common here, is considered, and we believe justly, the best and highest flavored. Another reason that it will be preferred to all others here by the Market-gardeners, is the facility it affords from its great size of easy gathering.

Rare Cows in the West.

We frequently have accounts from the East of great milkers and butter cows. We can now and then produce animals here remarkable for their productive qualities. We lately saw a cow belonging to Mr. Jacob Hoffner, of Cummingsville, of the part Patton and Durham stock, (the Durham from the importation of 1817,) which goes beyond even what her promising appearance, and particularly the enormous size of her finely shaped udder, would indicate, giving, for a length of time, without pushing, or any other food than grass, thirteen and a half pounds of butter a week. Dr. Martin, of Kentucky, had a cow, now dead, which yielded, with very high keep, forty-two quarts of milk per day, for two months after calving. This cow, too, was of the Patton and Durham stock mixed. Mr. Hoffner's cow gives a very large quantity of milk within two weeks of calving. We know, too, of a cow in Newport, Kentucky, of the same breed as the two above named, which gives for six months after calving, eight gallons of milk a day.

Bill Hooks, or Brier and Corn Hooks.

These will be found, upon trial, to be good and useful implements. For cutting up corn, nothing can equal them. They have the necessary weight, length, and curve, for operating with quickness and facility. The Brier-hooks are made with a socket, to be attacked to a long handle, and are preferred to the Brier-scythe, from their being less liable to get out of order. They are to be found at Huxley & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse, East Fifth street, near the Dennison House.

Miscellaneous Notes.

☞ Among many native Western fruits of value, there is an apple, originated among the Shakers, near Lebanon, Ohio, called the *Stump Apple*. This very fine and large apple was exhibited at the last fall show of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. For the time it lasts,—from the earliest of the late apples to about November,—it is in point of good flavor, cooking qualities, and its admirable adaptation for drying for sauce, one of our best Western fruits.—The tree is remarkably productive, and the fruit maintains its large size generally throughout.—We intend figuring this desirable apple as soon as we can procure a specimen, which we are promised.

☞ We are glad to find that Mr. Carmichael, from Boston, is about to commence the Nursery business at Frankfort, Kentucky.—This is a good point for such an undertaking, and if we mistake not the taste already exhibited at that place, and at Lexington, &c., merely wants encouragement and cultivation. The name of Carmichael, well known everywhere in the Nursery line, sounds well, and is a sufficient guaranty that the matter will prosper, and give satisfaction.

☞ One of the best methods of destroying the Dock, is to cut it off with an adze about two or three inches from the ground. This done two or three times, will entirely destroy this pest.

☞ Guano will be found here chiefly valuable for pot plants. In an experiment made at Huxley & Co.'s Seed Store on a Cabbage Rose, which was in a very exhausted and drooping state, it was found that by sprinkling a little Peruvian Guano round the plant, on the surface of the mould, and afterwards watering it continually at proper times, new leaves, buds, and shoots very quickly appeared, and it soon became in a very flourishing state, having made a growth of about four inches in ten days.

☞ The same most destructive kind of caterpillar, which ravaged many orchards last spring in this vicinity, and called by most persons the *Measuring Worm*, from its doubling its body up in its movement forward, again made its appearance this season, and has in many orchards left not one particle of vegetation. It has also widened the circle of its ravages, having been found by the Editor on his farm in considerable numbers, about two miles from the place of its operations last year, more particularly on the young cherry trees planted last fall, several of which they had denuded of their leaves, and consequently destroyed before they were discovered in time to remedy it by the extirpation of the insects. We strongly advise all those who may plant trees next fall or spring, to keep a good look out for these pests, for we have no doubt, unless a hard winter, or some other causes, should kill their eggs, that they will be dreadfully numerous, and under any circumstances strip all our old trees of their leaves, where their numbers will prevent us from getting at them. Probably the moths or millers lay their eggs in the ground, and if so the worms might be prevented from ascending the trees by the use of tar, &c. These insects do not remain in their nests, or homes, as gregarious animals, but do the mischief singly, without retiring in numbers to any place of shelter. They spin long webs, by which they either dangle or descend, to facilitate their progress to other places. We have witnessed whole orchards this year presenting one continued scene of white dangling threads waving in the wind, and the fences almost black with these loathsome dusky worms. When they are first hatched, they form nests about the size of a dollar, not easily discoverable; these they soon leave, and never return to them. Our enemies of this kind seem to be increasing upon us, but we must not be discouraged, but persevere in our efforts to overcome them by every possible means.

☞ We have seen, at Huxley's, a kind of rural architecture, which, although quite common in England, is rather rare here, notwithstanding the materials for it are in far greater abundance in this country, and rather well suited to the log-house character of this Western portion of America,—we mean a rustic round-table and two arm-chairs, made of the limbs of dog-wood and grape vines, with the barks on, intended to be placed in different situations in pleasure grounds, as under an arbor made in the same rough manner, or under trees bordering shady walks or alcoves, or on lawns. They have a very pleasing effect, arising, we suppose, from their having so close an alliance with nature in their character, being in fact but a step removed from her ever-pleasing and varied aspect; or rather approaching so near as to be only slightly modified by artificial means.

☞ To those who are fond of birds, there is to be seen at Huxley's, a very fine live specimen of a Golden Eagle. These birds have been very rarely obtained alive, being generally shot. It is a young bird, and, as the saying is, there is a great "out-come" in him. There are also at the above store two pairs of Prairie Hens. These might probably be crossed on some kinds of the domestic fowl, as we find that at the Royal Poultry establishment in England, a Scotch species of Bantam has been crossed with Grouse-birds; and the Prairie hen, as is well known, is a Grouse.

☞ It is said there still exists a thorn in Palestine, known among botanists by the name of the *Spina Christi*, or Thorn of Christ, and

supposed to be the shrub which afforded the crown worn by our Saviour before his crucifixion. It must have been very fit for the purpose, for it has many small sharp prickles, well adapted to give pain; and as the leaves greatly resemble those of ivy, it is not improbable that the enemies of the Messiah chose it from its similarity to the plant with which Emperors and Generals were accustomed to be crowned; and hence, that there might be calumny, insult, and derision, meditated in the very act of punishment.

☞ In a ride out with a friend, we lately paid another visit to the Nursery of C. W. Elliott, Walnut Hills. We found his house finished off in a style we have always much admired,—the Swiss, with projecting roofs on all sides, forming on two sides, front and rear, good porches, the pillars of which were formed of trellice work, and their caps ornamented in simple and pleasing taste. The grounds are favorable by nature to tasteful improvement, part of which has been already effected. The stocks, &c., were suffering much from the continued dryness of the weather. We observed in a hot-bed, cuttings of a single eye from many foreign varieties of grapes, as the Golden Chapelas, Black Hamburgh, and many others; they appeared to be doing well. These will succeed and ripen their fruit in our climate, with proper winter protection. We took a look into Sayers & Heaver's Green-house, whose fine Roses had been, we were glad to see, pretty well cleared out early this spring, but some choice ones are still remaining. We very much admired a beautiful climbing plant, from the Island of Japan, perfectly hardy, and bearing its handsome flowers in profuse clusters.—Another day we rode over to visit the farm of Mr. Sleath, late Mr. Mottier's. Here we observed the extensive vineyards of the Catawba Grape getting in fine order, and a system of such judicious pruning adopted (one of the greatest difficulties in the whole science of horticulture,) as cannot but ensure a fine and large crop to the owner, if nothing should occur otherwise to mar the harvest. The finest kinds of Strawberries are cultivated around the vines, with a great promise of fruit, Mr. Sleath being of opinion that they are rather beneficial to the Grapes than otherwise, preventing a too great evaporation from the soil. We must not omit to mention that we rather more than tasted a very fine and pure wine made on the premises from the Catawba Grape, and having very much of the flavor of choice Madeira, the strength of whose spirit had been chastened, or made soft, by a voyage or two to the East Indies. We are seldom in the habit of taking any fermented liquors of any kind, but we found no results from the taking moderately of this wine, other than those of pleasant and healthy sensations; and we think that if people must take anything of the sort, pure and light wines, diluted or otherwise, made from our Native Grapes, will prove most beneficial to them, and even have a tendency to do away with those excesses of this description in the country which are so much to be lamented by every well-wisher to his species. Probably the pleasant gusto yet remaining on our lips by recollection, of this production of our own soil, may have induced us to say more than we ought in recommendation of an article that the young, at any rate, can do without; but if we have done wrong to the temperance cause, let it be charitably attributed to the weakness of our carnal appetite in this instance. E. J. H.

Hollow-Horn in Cattle.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal&Dollar Farmer:

Gentlemen,—Having seen in your valuable paper several articles upon the Hollow-horn in cattle, I have thought that it might be useful to relate an instance of that disease and its cure, which came under my observation about five years ago. A cow in my care was most violently attacked with the disease, and, in spite of the usual mild remedies, declined so much in a very few days as to be unable to get up or stand. On going out in the morning, I found her body much bloated, her limbs distended and stiff, her eyes set and glassy, and apparently nearly dead. The next morning I took my knife for the purpose of skinning her, but, on going to her, I found her still alive. The following morning I went to her again for the same purpose, but, to my surprise, she was still breathing. I then thought her a fit subject for experiment. With a three-eighth inch spike-gimblet I bored a hole through the centre of her forehead, about an inch below a direct line running between the horns. I found her head perfectly hollow and dry. I then poured into the hole I had made, a large spoonful of vinegar, made thick with black pepper, and left her. Before night she began to recover. The next morning she was on her feet, and with careful nursing only she was in a few days apparently perfectly well. AN ILLINOIS FARMER.

Foot Rot.

C. W. S., in the English Agricultural Gazette, directs that the hoof be cut away sufficiently at the lower part to permit the escape of any matter that may be confined, and that the diseased part be touched, by means of a feather, with a little hydrocloric acid, which may be repeated if any fungus flesh grows on the part; if otherwise, the sore may be dressed daily with a powder composed of equal parts of sulphate of copper, alum, fine charcoal, and Armenian bole. The sheep must be kept in a clean dry place; dirt and moisture are prejudicial.

Spirit of the Agricultural Journals.

Potatoes.—The use of barnyard manures, and animal matter of any kind, is likely to produce the rot. This manure is better applied to grass or corn. Sod, before the grass is much grown, ploughed up with plaster, ashes, or by way of experiment, on a few hills, applied near the stalks, after the first hoeing, will do well. Sod ground is the best for producing sweet potatoes. Medium sized seed is large enough.

Guano.—The safest mode to apply guano is to mix it in alternate layers, under cover, where the rain cannot get at it, with ten or twenty times its quantity of any light soil. Let it lie for a week. Before using it, mix it all well. Sow it broadcast, upon grass or grain; put it in the hill with corn, potatoes, melons, &c.

Pork.—The chief point in raising pork profitably, is to *feed pigs well from their birth*, and never to allow them to receive a check.—They should be shoved from the start, and never be allowed to be kept through a whole winter. The English, or Eastern markets, now prefer hogs weighing not over one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred pounds.

Plant neither too close nor too far apart. Too close planting will favor rust, and mildew, and insects, and produces weak vegetation; too far apart encourages weeds, and is a great waste of land.

Scab in Sheep.—Cure—a decoction of tobacco and sulphur; ten pounds of good tobacco for one hundred sheep, well mashed and steeped in about sixteen gallons of water, to which is added one pound of sulphur. The sheep are washed with a hand-swab, upon a bench, after shearing.

Land for Sheep.—There is a strip of low priced land, bordering on the Ohio River, in the counties of Bracken, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, and from thence to Louisville, finely adapted to sheep husbandry.

☞ Corn, potatoes, and pumpkins, are raised with great success in alternate rows. An acre in this way has produced as follows:—One hundred and eighty-seven bushels of corn in the ear; one hundred and fifty-three bushels of potatoes; and one hundred cartloads of West India pumpkins.

Clay Land.—Permanent grass should be kept in this kind of land as much as possible.

Chinese Fruit.—Their quinces are larger than ours, and of exquisite flavor; the apples and pears also are so wholesome, that they are given uncooked to sick persons. They consist almost entirely of juice, so that when dried in the sun, as is done in Europe, nothing but the rind remains.

Imperial Oats.—These weigh from forty to forty-five pounds per bushel. They yield as much as the common oat, and should be cut rather green. They are highly approved of in the East. Mr. Allen, of Black Rock, New York, has them.

Horticultural Expedition to China and California.—Mr. Fortune, who was sent to China by the Horticultural Society of London, writes from Hong-Kong in December last, that he was busily engaged in packing for shipment to England, many rare plants, fruits, and flowers, which he had been successful in obtaining. Mr. Hartwell is about going to California for the same purpose. There is much beautiful vegetation there.

☞ The items above are taken from the May Number of the American Agriculturist, one of the most valuable and practical papers in the States. There is a great deal of other information in the number, but it is not so well suited to Western Agriculture and Horticulture, to which the Western Farmer and Gardener is chiefly devoted.

Scours in Sheep.—As soon as discovered, remove the diseased animals from the flock, and keep them fasting at least twenty-four hours. Feed them then in small quantities ripe hay, or coarse timothy. Do this till the disease is abated. Brining hay, is a good preventive to the disease.

Osage Orange.—The most ready way of propagating this shrub, is by *cuttings*.

Refuse of Flax-Mills.—Decomposes slowly for manure, but on this account is put round fruit trees to keep the grass from growing, and is useful for this purpose.

Cotton Beds.—These are becoming very much used in Steamboats on the Western Rivers, and are considered superior to any but hair.

Hybridization.—This is highly interesting, even if we fail in making good *better*. One great point, which may be attained in this way, is the possibility of being able to produce hardy fruits, where the parents are tender. It would be a great point gained to produce a grape, for instance, with the many good qualities as the Isabella, and yet somewhat similar to the Black Hamburgh. In a letter in Hovey's Magazine, a correspondent states, that he has succeeded in fertilizing the Black Hamburgh with the pollen of the Isabella, without failure. The bunch of grapes, ripened to perfection, were of great size, and most delicious flavor. From this seed, he has a dozen plants, fine and handsome. He anticipates good results, when they bear fruit, and will make them known as soon as possible.

Whale Oil.—This is decidedly better to destroy insects on fruit trees, than the strongest soap suds.

☞ There is a new Achimenes—*Achimenes picta.* It is a beautiful species, being more brilliant than either of the others. The flowers are rather large and tubular, but not spreading like longiflora, and of a brilliant scarlet and yellow. The foliage is also superb, being elegantly blended or variegated.

Niphæa Oblonga.—This is nearly allied to the Achimenes, and so called in some of the Belgian catalogues. It has white flowers, and is a fine companion to the Achimenes.

Clerodendron Fallax, is a new plant, and has heads of brilliant scarlet flowers.

☞ Mr. Hovey, in his visit to England, saw at the London Horticultural Society's Gardens at Cheswick, a very small plant of the celebrated Upas tree, so long noted for its deadly poison. It was in a healthy condition, and about one foot high.

Aristolochia Gigas, has monstrous spotted flowers, its blooms measuring more than a foot across. It extends itself very high.

Water-Rotted Hemp.

The St. Louis Republican says:—Mr. T. Longworth, a farmer in Scott county, Illinois, who has for two or three years past water-rotted his hemp, and bestowed great care upon it, last year kept an accurate account of the cost of cultivating, and preparing for the market, the product of eight acres, including the rent of the land, cost of seed, labor, and expense of getting it to market, and the result was, a net profit of two hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-eight cents. In estimating the cost of labor, a man's wages was charged at seventy-five cents per day, and an ox team at one dollar and fifty cents per day, but the most of the labor was done by himself and son, and the only outlay paid in money for extra hands and transportation, was about forty dollars. The product of the last year's crop, from the eight acres, weighed six thousand three hundred pounds, and was sold a few days ago in the market at one hundred and fifteen dollars per ton. The year before, he sold his crop here at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per ton. He sent a sample of his hemp, last year, to the Navy Agent at Boston, who, after testing it, pronounced it in strength and texture equal to the best Russia hemp. We must remark, however, that his is the best article which we have seen in this market; but we are assured by him, that equally as good hemp can, with proper care, be produced in other parts of Illinois and Missouri.

Experiments in Planting Corn.

The communication from Judge Beatty, detailing some experiments in planting corn at different distances, will be found valuable and interesting. We believe that a given number of stalks on an acre, will produce more when stalks are distributed singly or in pairs, than when grouped three or four together. We are aware of the advantage of planting corn wide enough each way to admit of ploughing each way, but we hope that the Judge will plant one acre with two stalks every eighteen inches, one acre with one stalk every twelve inches, and one with two stalks every two feet. It will be seen in Judge Beatty's report, that the acre planted with two stalks every two and a half feet, greatly surpassed all the others, both the thick and the thin planted. May not this have been owing to the fact, that the corn in this acre was thus distributed over the ground? With regard to the difficulty of cultivating drilled corn, we think it greatly exaggerated. By ploughing precisely at the proper times and in the proper manner, drilled corn may be cultivated as well with the plough alone as corn planted in squares. It is only necessary to take care that the grass and weeds in the rows are not allowed at any time to become too large to be covered up by the plough. But at the worst, a hoeing will make all the difference in the expense of the two modes of culture.—The question is, will that difference be more than compensated by the larger product of the drilled corn?—*Louisville Journal.*

Broom Corn.

The seed is excellent to fatten sheep. Albert Hibbard, of North Hadley, tells us he makes use of the seed of his Broom-corn to fatten sheep: that they are very fond of it, and will fatten better on this than on Indian-corn. Broom-corn is raised in great quantities in the river towns, where the brooms are made up and distributed to all parts of the country. We have often raised the corn for the sake of the brush, but we have never made much account of the seed, though we think it has seldom been converted to meal for hogs. Mr. Hibbard thinks the Broom-corn seed more valuable for sheep, than oats, or any grain, pound for pound.—*Boston Plough.*

To relieve Colic in Horses.—Rub spirits of turpentine on the breast of the horse; and if he be drenched with it, he will be relieved.—Horses should never be put to severe work on a full stomach; more horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.

EARLY POTATOES.

Messrs. Editors:—I noticed in the Atlas, a few days since, an article stating that new potatoes had been served up, during the spring, at a hotel in Columbus, where they were sold at two dollars per bushel. The writer states, that the mode of producing them thus early, at so low a price, was kept a secret by the cultivator. Possibly the following article from the New York Tribune, may throw some light on the subject.

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Electricity Applied to Vegetation.

We have been favored with the following letter, with permission to publish it in the Tribune:

American Institute, April 26, 1845.

Sir:—The theory of the influence of electricity on vegetation, is by no means new; but the methods of applying it are a recent discovery. The familiar process which you observed in Paris a few years ago,—of causing seeds of cress, and some other plants, to vegetate in a few hours—the establishing of poles in fields of grain and grass with pointed wires, by which a perceptible difference of growth and difference of color were remarked,—have caused experiments to be tried here. You may recollect, that at a meeting of our Farmers' Club, on the 2d of July, 1844, Mr. William Ross, of Ravenswood, near this city, presented to the Club some potatoes, of which he gave the following account:

The potatoes measure seven inches in circumference. He planted the seed potatoes on the 5th of May last, using *leaves only* for manure. To three rows of two hundred feet each in length, he applied at one end a plate of copper, and at the other end one of zinc, and connected the two plates by a copper wire, supported on an adjoining fence, so that with the moist earth of the three rows, the electric circuit was complete. All the potatoes of the field were planted at the same time, but having no galvanic apparatus attached, have small potatoes, of the size of peas.—I removed all the blossoms from all the potatoes, and the stems and leaves are much alike; so that this enormous difference in the tubers is due to galvanism.

Mr. Ross had succeeded also in a remarkable growth of cucumbers, producing cucumbers five inches long in thirty-seven days from the planting of the seed, by applying electricity three times from a common Leyden jar.

This interesting experiment was published on the 2d of July, 1844, in the papers of the Institute,—republished in the Mechanics' Magazine, in September, 1844,—also, in the report of Mr. Ellsworth, eighty thousand copies of which were published by Congress; and is again presented in the London Quarterly Electrical Magazine, published in April, 1845—also in the London Year Book of Facts, and in many other publications, and is now on its progress in European publications, all giving credit to the American Institute. Since then, experiments have been tried in small pots, in this city, and the rapid growth of plants exhibited by similar galvanic process.

It cannot yet be safely asserted that such a preternatural growth of plants will be found of any great utility, but it excites curiosity, and will lead to full trials; and the influence of the fluid upon the growth of animals, as well as vegetables, will be tried. This use of electricity was applied by the late Dr. Felix Pascalis, chairman of the Silk Committee of the American Institute, as long ago as the year 1828; to promote the growth of silk worms, he experimented and successfully applied it.—These experiments of Dr. Pascalis, were noticed by some of the most eminent French chemists, and commented upon by the scientific journals of France. We know that in Northern climates, where the summer season is short, and where the Aurora Borealis is almost a constant meteor, vegetation is almost double in rapidity of that in temperate latitudes.

I trust that some of our intelligent members will this summer try the galvanic circuit upon all important vegetables, and that the fruit, grain, roots, &c., will be subjected to comparative analysis with those grown in the natural way, so that it may be decided whether any chemical difference exists between the two.

You may remember that Mr. Morse tried some of his first electro-telegraphic experiments under the auspices of the Institute. Those wonderful first experiments are now about to find their growth like galvanic growth—spread over the Union.

I am truly yours.

H. MEIGS,
Secretary of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute.

HON. J. TALLMADGE,
President of the American Institute.

Abortion among Cows.—Earl Spencer says, that since he placed lumps of rock salt in his pasture lands, none of his cows have suffered abortion.

The Wheat Fly.

Messrs. Editors:—The newspapers seem to indicate, that the ravages of this destructive insect are increasing, and that some are anxious for a remedy; so that, perhaps somebody may thank me for telling what I know about it.

In the first place, let us recollect that the full-grown fly does no mischief. The injury is wrought by the larva, or chrysalis, which looks very much like a flax-seed, embedded between the leaf and the stalk of the growing wheat, almost always just above the second joint. By feeding upon the stalk while growing, it prevents the wheat from coming to maturity.

The only effectual remedy, so far as I am informed, is to starve them out. There is, —or at least there was, some thirty-five or forty years ago,—one kind of wheat, which is too tough for them. It was introduced into the valley of the Connecticut, where the ravages of the fly had become formidable, from the Eastern part of New York. It was called the *Hard Strawed Wheat*, and the *Hessian Proof*, as the fly was called the Hessian Fly. It was a bald, white-headed, winter wheat, with a tall, heavy, hard straw, which was almost solid towards the root, and actually *proof* against the fly. In the region where I then was, this kind of wheat soon superseded all others, because no other could be raised there; and in a few years, the fly almost wholly disappeared for want of food. The *Hessian Proof Wheat*, then gave place to other kinds, yielding flour of a better quality. I have neither seen it nor heard of it for many years, and know not whether the seed could now be obtained.

In the region referred to, the Hessian Proof Wheat was succeeded by what was there called the *Virginia Wheat*, which also commonly escaped the fly. In most of its qualities, it is the direct reverse of the Hessian Proof. It is a white-headed, beardless, winter wheat, yielding less straw, less chaff, and less bran, probably, than any other kind. It has short, heavy heads, with four or five short, plump kernels abreast. When perfect, it weighs from sixty-two to sixty-four pounds per bushel, and is surpassed by none in the quality of its flour. In productiveness, it ranks high; though, I believe, some other kinds are generally thought to surpass it. I have known it to yield more than forty bushels to the acre.

This wheat was ready for market, in the Eastern part of Vermont, a week or ten days earlier than other kinds. Its early growth saved it from the fly; for when they were ready to work mischief, its stalk had become too old for their accommodation. In one or two instances, when its growth was retarded, they seemed to regard its very tender straw as a luxury.

Seed of this kind might doubtless be procured in Windsor county, Vermont. I believe it has also been raised in Hampshire and Berkshire counties, in this State. And I have seen it for sale in this city, under a name which I forget, as a favorite kind of wheat from Maryland.

It seems to be a fair inference from these facts, that the fly cannot do mischief, or even live, unless it can find growing wheat, of a suitable quality and proper age for its subsistence, during a certain period in the spring, of not more than eight or ten days. If by choice of seed, or in any other way, the growth of wheat can be hastened to that amount, the crop will be saved; and if this is done generally, through a considerable territory, for several years, the fly must become nearly extinct, and some years must elapse before it can increase so as to be dangerous.

Farmers will understand that these remarks refer to the *fly*, which injures the stalk, and not to the *worm*, which feeds upon the kernel while in the milk.

COLUI.

Cut Worms.

To the remark that "cut-worms may be destroyed by continued tillage, and a naked and open soil," I beg to say, the cut-worm would not be found in corn, were it not planted in sward or sod land. They are the progeny of a species of beetle, or other insect, which could never propagate its kind without the aid of dung, which is found in grass that have been fed by horses or cattle, and in this they enclose their egg or eggs, and sink them in a given distance below the surface; hence an autumnal or winter ploughing of such land destroys them, by exposure to the rains and frosts of that inclement season—a doctrine which has at least met with the concurrence of every practical man among us.—*Boston Cultivator.*

To take Flim from a Horse's Eye.—Blow loaf sugar and a little salt into the inflamed eye, and in most cases it will be relieved. Sassafras buds pounded and put in water, to stand till it becomes nearly as thick as cream, applied to the eye, is an excellent remedy for inflammation

Guano Again.

This great fertilizer having been in our own hearing pronounced a *humbug*, and that too by one of the greatest horticulturists in our city, we extract from the third number of the Agricultural Tour of Mr. Coleman, about the highest authority on agricultural subjects in our country, some account of this substance, from the ocular evidence of this eminent man himself, being the results of what he witnessed in the use of this very powerful manure. We do not suppose that it can be found of much use, on account of its price, in this Western country, but in some cases, for market-gardeners and for pot-plants, it may be found very beneficial, as well as interesting in its effects.—Having given the following quotation, we shall leave all those who have no faith in the utility of Guano, to fight the matter out with Mr. Coleman himself, a no very unworthy antagonist:

"One, indeed, may well speak of its effects as extraordinary, says Mr. Coleman, from what I myself have seen.—In Scotland, last autumn, two shrubs were shown to me, sweetbriers, growing in front of a two-story house, and trained upon its sides; one at one, the other at the other end. The soil in which they grew, the aspect, and other circumstances, were the same. One, in the season, had grown six or seven feet; the other nearly thirty feet! It had actually climbed to the roof of the house, and turned and hung down, reaching half the distance down from the roof to the ground. I judged this could not have been less than thirty feet. This had been repeatedly watered with liquid guano, by the hands of its fair cultivator; for this was another experiment by a lady, which I hope my American friends will bear in mind. The other had received no special care or manuring. I have seen the extraordinary effects of the application of Guano all over the country, and I have met with very few instances of disappointment. The application of Guano has been made, in England and Scotland, to all kinds of plants, and in some instances with great success; indeed, with rarely a failure. It has been used for turnips, barley, oats, grass, garden vegetables, onions, asparagus, potatoes, flowers, and trees. I have seen its application in all these cases, excepting asparagus and trees; but the testimony which certifies its success in these cases is unquestionable."

We give one of the statements mentioned by Mr. Coleman, on grass and pasture land:

"On an eight acre field, sown with three hundred weight of Guano and three bushels of Italian Rye-grass per acre, on the 29th April, cut on the 3d of August, the produce weighed, when cut, eighteen tons, and when dry and ready for stack four tons, per acre.—Much of this crop was upwards of five feet long. So rapid was the growth, that fifty hours after cutting, it had again sprung up to the height of three and one-eighth inches. It has been questioned, whether its effects will be permanent; I can only answer, that I have seen its obviously beneficial effects, three years after its application, upon grass."

This is strong testimony; and with regard to the failures mentioned, they were attributed to the excessive drought which prevailed some time during the season of the trials.

Little as Guano has been tried in the West, there are some accounts of failure in part that was used. Before judgment is passed against the great effects of this material, let us inquire—first, if the article itself, when it has been applied, was genuine, or had never lost its powers from some cause or other, too great exposure to the air, for instance; secondly, whether there has always been sufficient moisture to bring its valuable properties into proper action; and, thirdly and lastly, whether the Guano used was Peruvian or African, the difference being as four to five in favor of the former over the latter.

While speaking of Guano, there is an observation of Mr. Coleman, with regard to Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris,

which it may be of advantage to us to bear in mind. Mr. Coleman observes, that he does not think the effects of Guano so surprising as the effects of Gypsum in many parts of the United States, whose operation, he ventures to say, remains wholly unexplained. He does not mean to imply that one can be substituted for the other. The effects of half a bushel of finely-powdered Gypsum, scattered over an acre of land, in some places, in increasing the crop of grass, and in respect to some other crops, is amazing; yet in all England, Mr. Coleman observes, he had not been able to find a single well-attested example of its being applied with any benefit whatever. E. J. H.

Sheep Raising in Illinois.

We were lately visited by a French gentleman, Mr. PICQUET, who informed us that a French Company has just been formed in Jasper county, Illinois, for the purpose of raising wool on a large scale, contemplating keeping several thousand sheep. They have been so fortunate as to have procured Mr. George Flower, of Albion, Illinois, the most skilful and experienced sheep raiser in the West, to be at their head.—The father of Mr. Flower was the first importer of the Merino into England from Spain during the Peninsular war. Mr. Flower has a fine flock of his own, and lately sold his wool at the East for fifty cents per pound. E. J. H.

Diseases of Cattle.

Colic.—One pint of linseed oil, mixed with one and a half ounce of laudanum.

Diarrhœa.—Give half an ounce of powdered catechu, ten grains of powdered opium, in a little gruel.

Hove, or Hoven.—Use the elastic tube; as a preventive, let them be well supplied with common salt, and restrained from rapid feeding when first feeding on rank grass or clover.

Mange.—Half a pound of black brimstone, quarter of a pint of turpentine, one pint of train oil; mix them together, and rub the mixture well in over the affected parts.

Milk Fever, or Garget.—Two ounces of brimstone, two ounces of diapente, one ounce of cummin seed powdered, one ounce of powdered nitrate; give this daily in a little gruel, and well rub the udder with a little goose grease.

Murrain.—Half a pound of salt, two ounces of bruised coriander seed, one ounce of gentian powder; give these in a little water. Poisons swallowed by oxen are commonly the buckeye, the water dropwort, and the common and the water hemlock; one and a half pint of linseed oil is the best remedy.

Purge, or Poisoning.—Either one pound of salts in a quart of water gruel, or a pint to a pint and a half of linseed oil.

Sprains.—Embrocation; one ounce of sweet oil, four ounces of spirits of hartshorn, and half an ounce of oil of thyme.

Sting of the Adder, or Slow Worm. Apply immediately strong spirits of hartshorn; for sting of bees, apply chalk of whitening mixed with vinegar.

The Farmer.

It was well said by a sagacious observer, that "mankind might do without physicians, if they would observe the laws of health; without lawyers, if they would keep their tempers; without soldiers, if they would observe the laws of peace; and without preachers, if each one would take care of his own conscience; but there is no doing without *farmers.*"

Yellow Locust.

If you have but little fencing timber fit for posts on your farm, sow a few pounds of yellow locust seed, and when the plants are two years old they may be transplanted. In twelve years from the time the seed is sown, you may begin to cut them for posts.

Crested Fowls.

The variety of Crested Fowls, or those having a crown of feathers proceeding from a fleshy protuberance on the back of the head, are numerous. We have been informed, by a gentleman of much observation, who has several times travelled through Europe, that they are common in France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Poland, and England. Their general characteristics are the same, although they are to be met with of every grade of color, and are more highly prized as the colors are more beautiful and rare. They are occasionally met with having five toes to each foot, like some of the Dorkings and some of the Bantams. Their combs and gills, or wattles, are usually much smaller than in other breeds. And there are some whose heads are almost entirely destitute of these appendages. It is this race of fowls which the poultry fanciers of the old countries have mostly cultivated, and hence it is that particular tribes are found, each possessing some striking or fanciful peculiarity, which has become more or less fixed and hereditary, according to the degree of care and skill which has been bestowed in breeding. They are considered good layers, seldom or never wanting to set; and though their growth is slow, their flesh is better and more delicate than that of common breeds. Their size is about a medium. Where birds of prey abound, these fowls are reared with more difficulty than others, as, owing to the obstruction of the sight from the crown of feathers, they are more easily caught.

Where the object is eggs, we know of no breeds that are preferable to these.—They will lay more eggs until they are two or three years old, than any other sort with which we have ever had any acquaintance. As before observed, they are not inclined to set, but will sometimes lay two days out of three, except in the season of moulting, for two or three years; this has given them the name of *everlasting layers.* But from the circumstance of their constantly laying, they break down or grow old sooner than those kinds which have intervals of setting,—the same as cows that give a great deal of milk, and continue to do so all the year, generally fail sooner than those which give less, and go dry a part of the time.

Where it is desired to breed these fowls, it is best to have some kind that set well, (the Game-hen is first rate for this,) to hatch the eggs and rear the chickens.

Of the varieties of the Crested Fowl, those are most prized by the fanciers which are most rare; such as black, with white tops,—the clear white,—the white, with black tops, (very rare,)—the silver and the golden, a pheasant, a rare and very beautiful bird.—*Albany Cultivator.*

To Destroy Rats.

There is a preparation which has been tried by us, and some of our friends, which, after all the numerous recipes for this purpose in the different Agricultural papers of the day, we pronounce to be the best and most effectual of all. It is a preparation of *Phosphorus.* It has been in use in Europe, particularly in Germany, for several years, and but few others are now used there, as nothing has been found to equal it. The articles forming this composition are in themselves very innocent, and do not contain a particle of poison; but when combined, create a gas which explodes the stomach, and consequently destroys life in a very short time. As soon as it has affected the stomach, the articles become neutralized, and will affect nothing thereafter, so that there can be no danger in its use, under any circumstances. It must not be used with any dry substance, as corn meal, &c., but with some kind of grease, as fowls, dogs, and other animals, are not so likely to touch it when mixed in this way, rats and mice only seeming to be fond of it. The mode commonly used is the following:—Spread a thin slice of bread with this preparation as thick as apple butter, pour some dissolved butter over it, then strew over the whole a little sugar, and cut it into a number of small pieces, and put it where they are known to frequent; repeat it for two or three nights in succession, when they will entirely disappear. This is found also to be destructive to cockroaches. To do this, a slice of bread is spread in the same way as above, and sprinkle a little flour over it; this is to be put on the floor in the evening, and repeated several times. Bedbugs, it appears, can be destroyed by the same preparation. To do this, take a teaspoonful of the stuff, and a teaspoonful of slaked lime, mix them together, and rub it on those places infested by bugs.

Milk set in glass milk-pans is said to produce much more butter, and that of a better quality, than when set in other pans. Those used are made of the common green bottle-glass.

To Breeders of Short-Horn Cattle.

In the month of May last, I proposed, through the columns of the *American Agriculturist*, and other papers, to publish an AMERICAN HERD BOOK, provided a sufficient demand for a work of that kind should be made in the manner there indicated.—At the time I wrote the proposition, I had little confidence that it would be met with any general zeal or approbation, even by the breeders of Short-Horns throughout the country: and in this I have not been disappointed. It is apparent that a lethargy pervades among too many of our once spirited cattle-breeders, on the vitally important subject of preserving, in an enduring form, the genealogies of their individual herds; a course which, if persisted in, will ultimately lead, not only to their destruction, but to a large pecuniary loss to themselves, and awaken, when too late, deep and lasting regrets. But the zeal of our American breeders is not altogether lost. A considerable number of enterprising and spirited gentlemen have manifested strongly their desire that the work shall proceed; and with characteristic liberality proposed such a patronage as shall procure its publication.

I propose, therefore, to commence the compilation of the Herd Book, as soon as sufficient material shall be transmitted to me for a commencement; and I now request all those gentlemen who wish their animals registered, to make out plain and distinct pedigrees of their stock, with all necessary references and particulars that may be important touching their lineage: and, if foreign animals, the date of their importation, and by whom made, together with such other facts as will best illustrate their history, &c. It is to be observed, that the object of this work is not to *establish* pedigrees, but to perpetuate them; and it may at once be remarked, that any animal whose purity of blood is not properly sustained, cannot be admitted within its pages. The English Herd Book was first published in 1822. Previous to that time, and for a few years immediately following, many valuable animals from among the best families of well-descended Short-Horns in England were imported into America, whose names and pedigrees are not to be found in its columns. Many breeders in England, not then appreciating the value of such a work, neglected to register their cattle, and these remained thus unnoticed, in many instances altogether, and in others, until the supplementary volumes were published. The descendants of those importations, preserved in their purity, and their history properly authenticated, will be admitted. But in all cases where references cannot be made directly to the English Herd Book, such facts and references as will place the lineage of the animals named beyond dispute, will be necessary to accompany the registers.

In one particular, this will differ from the English registry. That work has neither note nor comment. To all but the initiated in Short-Horn lore, the pages of the Herd Book are as a sealed volume in all that relates to their origin, history, and present condition. Names of animals are often inserted without any reference whatever, apparently for no other purpose than to establish them as "Herd Book Cattle." It will be otherwise in this. Interesting facts and illustrations will accompany pedigrees as they may occur, throwing light and information such as to place everything relating to this noble breed of cattle in the most attractive form, and develope in the best manner their advantages to the American farmer.

In all cases where the parties are unknown to the subscriber, either personally or by correspondence, they will please to give the name of some distinguished breeder or citizen of their own or a neighboring State, as a reference. This is not required through any suspicion of the entire integrity of any gentleman who may offer his cattle for registry, but as a rule for the mutual protection of each one who desires a true and unimpeachable record of Short-Horns (as far as it goes,) in America.

As the magnitude of the work (in pages,) will not be known till the materials are all collected, the price cannot be exactly stated; but at all events, it will not exceed *three dollars* per copy, as noted in the prospectus last May, deliverable as there stated. All pedigrees, &c., are requested to be transmitted (if by mail, *post paid*,) to me at Black Rock, New York; or, if more convenient to the parties, to A. B. ALLEN, at the office of the American Agriculturist, 205 Broadway, New York City; or to CALEB N. BEMENT, American Hotel, Albany, New York, who will duly forward them to me. The terms for registry will be *one dollar* for a single animal, and *fifty cents* each for any larger number. To persons having ten or more animals, with simple pedigrees, a liberal deduction will be made from this last price, according to number. *The money invariably to be enclosed with the pedigrees.* Accompanying the pedigrees, the number of volumes subscribed for is also requested.

All papers to be forwarded as soon as possible: at all events before the first of April next, as the work will be put to press to be delivered to subscribers by the first day of June ensuing.

The insertion of this notice is respectfully requested in the Agricultural papers generally, a copy of which to be sent to me, for which a copy of the book will be presented. Any gentleman who feels an interest in this subject, will do a favor by giving information of this proposed publication to any neighboring breeder of Short-Horns, who may not otherwise obtain it.

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Black Rock, January, 1845.

Chinese Cultivation and Implements.

We passed the batteries which had so recently been the scene of such dreadful slaughter, and, stemming a strong current, proceeded rapidly up the river. The country through which it wound its way, was a perfect flat as far as the eye could reach, and in as high a state of cultivation as the market-gardens around London; small farm houses stood in every direction, neatly encircled with flower-gardens, the whole presenting a perfect picture of wealth, fertility, industry, and comfort, and when we were informed,—a circumstance we had every reason to believe perfectly true,—that the same state of things existed not only throughout the whole of this, but of all the neighboring provinces of any one, which, as regards extent, would make a handsome kingdom for an European potentate, some slight idea may be formed of the endless internal agricultural wealth of the Chinese empire, and the little concern the Emperor of this mighty country has been accustomed to bestow on foreign nations, their commerce, trade, or anything else concerning them. Numerous implements of agriculture, which we suppose to be only known to the most scientific and highly instructed European nations, were discovered in great nmmbers, and in constant use among them, from the plough and common harrow to the winnow and thrashing machine, with which scarcely any farm house, however small, was unprovided.—Added to which, for the purpose of irrigation, scarcely any considerable field that did not possess its chain pump, for the purpose of irrigating their crops by drawing water from the lower levels, with comparatively small labor to themselves; from which mode I have not the least doubt those at present in use in our navy or merchantmen were taken.

Importance of Agricultural Associations

To the Executive Committee
of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen,—It being out of my power to be with you, and feeling a deep anxiety for the prosperity and future advancement of our Society, as an apology for non-attendance I would beg leave to submit for your consideration a few suggestions. As to the importance of Agricultural Societies, rightly conducted, I need not speak. In every country, and at every period, the investigation of the principles which have contributed to the rational practice of the *Agricultural Art*, has ever been regarded of paramount importance. In this great Agricultural *West*, it must be especially *so*. To secure the great objects which our Association have, or should have, in view, it seems important that a more efficient plan of action should be entered upon.

Would it not be well to have quarterly meetings for the discussion of various subjects? Also, to have committees appointed to report on the improvement of soils, rotation of crops, the application of manures, stock, improvement of stock, etc. etc.?

If we confine our attention merely to the arrangements for our annual fairs, making out a scale of premiums, etc., as I conceive, we lose sight of the great objects which should claim our regard. What is there to prevent us from having here, in this most productive State, and in this County, the most wealthy and enterprising in the State, a *Model Society*, a Society which would have a most decided influence in the advancement of the agricultural interests of our country? We have the soil, we have the enterprise, we have the talent. Let us, then, adopt some course to secure these most desirable ends.

I hereby submit these suggestions, with the hope that some course of action may be adopted to render our Society more extensively useful, not only to its members, but to the community. With the wishes for your advancement, I subscribe myself

Yours, F. G. CARY, Vice President.

Orchard Grass.—Mr. Sanders, a famed grazier of Kentucky, commends this grass very highly. The seed should be sown early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be prepared. One bushel of seed is enough for an acre. It affords a bite in the spring ten or twelve days sooner than blue grass, and soon revives after pasturage. It stands drought better than any other.

From the Western Cultivator.

Horticultural Report.

Mr. Hatch:—The Western Cultivator, being the accredited organ of the Indiana Horticultural Society, I herewith send you a synopsis of the proceedings had at their several meetings during the year 1844.

The Society have held six monthly, or regular meetings: two semi-monthly meetings: ten weekly meetings: and one fair. At the three first meetings, (which were monthly,) held the first part of the year 1844, the time was mostly occupied in discussions upon the best mode of planting, training, pruning, and general cultivation of various fruits; upon mildew and blight; upon compost manures, and other fertilizers; and, in fact, upon most subjects that would be liable to benefit the horticulturist, or prove of utility to the gardener. These monthly meetings are held agreeably to the Fifth Article of the Constitution of the Indiana Horticultural Society, on the first Saturday in each month.

The commencement of the weekly meetings depends mainly upon the spring, whether late or early; but they generally commence about the middle of April, and continue through the summer. At these meetings are exhibited a sample of all the smaller fruits of the garden, as they come to maturity; as also specimens of vegetables; together with the innumerable family of annual, and other flowers. These meetings are open to strangers who may wish to visit the Society's rooms, or present for examination any product of the soil.

The Fall Fair, so called, is held about the first of October in each year. At this fair may be seen specimens of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, in any quantities, from the town and country, which may be thought worthy of exhibition, or a premium. The fruits, vegetables, &c., brought to this fair, are sold after the exhibition, and the proceeds appropriated to the paying of premiums, and other incidental expenses.

FRUITS.

Apples.—There have been exhibited the past year, at the various meetings of the Society, one hundred and thirty varieties of the apple; all or most of which were of improved kinds, and cultivated, generally, through the different portions of the United States.

Pears.—There has also been presented to the Society at different times, some twenty-five kinds of pears, (though there are upwards of sixty kinds in cultivation,) comprising some foreign varieties lately introduced from the East, and from descriptions given of them, have much improved in our Western soil.

Peaches.—Eight known varieties of the peach, of Eastern origin, have been placed before the Society, which were not inferior to the character given of them by Eastern horticulturists.

Plums.—There were only three varieties of this fruit exhibited the last summer, and those very ordinary.

Quinces.—Three lots of this fine fruit only were examined, comprising two varieties. All these specimens were very large. It is to be regretted, that so little attention is paid to the raising of this fruit.

Grapes.—Four varieties of grape have been exhibited, in numerous lots, presented at different meetings, and those indigenous to our soil.

Seedling Apples.—Of these there have been twenty-three different kinds presented to the Society for examination; four only of which were thought by the Committee worthy of cultivation. They were named as follows:—Harding's Favorite, a superior sweet apple, said to be a great bearer; Beeler's Sweeting, another very fine sweet apple; and the M'Kinley and Hanshaw. A description of this last may be found in the December proceedings.

Seedling Pears.—There were only four varieties of pears exhibited the past season; none of which had qualities to recommend them for cultivation.

Seedling Peaches.—Nineteen lots of seedling peaches have been examined, all of which were pronounced good fruit; yet out of this number *three* only were thought equal to our improved varieties, and worth introducing into the already extensive catalogue of peaches. They were not named.

The Society have elected, the past year, sixteen corresponding members, who reside in different sections of the Union, and with whom a correspondence has been opened.

Of premiums, there is one of fifty dollars, denominated the *standing premium*, for the best seedling apple, which shall exceed any now in cultivation of the improved kinds. The premium is open to all *within* the State of Indiana. There are also premiums given for the best cultivated garden, the best bed of tulips, the best collection of dahlias, the best collection of roses, as well as diplomas given to encourage the promotion of annuals, &c.

E. MAY, Secretary

The Hydrangea—Hydrangea Hortensea.

This is another of our universal favorite flowers, which is to be found in the humble dwelling of the poor, as well as in the mansion of the wealthiest aristocrat. This much esteemed flower was first introduced into the King of England's garden at Kew, about sixty years since, and was imported from China by Sir J. Banks. The flower of this perennial-rooted plant, in its primitive state, is of azure blue, but cultivation has wrought a change in their color. It does not fall to our lot to see them of their natural color, which necessarily incapacitates us to judge correctly, if their culture be in reality an improvement or not. The circumstances of its turning blue so seldom, makes one of that caste truly desirable. The best I have seen in this country, was at Mr. Jackson's establishment several years since, and no doubt the composition he used, was what is usually found in the ravines in the woods, the free country air combined had the desirable effect in causing his plants to appear so magnificent; this is not attainable with us in the city, consequently no one need expect to raise flowers of any description to compete with nurserymen in the country. I am inclined to believe that plants raised in the city, will do better with us than those procured from the country. I am more fully convinced of this as I have procured several plants at different times of Mr. Barnard, and with the greatest difficulty could get them to live, as some would dwindle away, and finally die; and I have heard others complain of the same thing. I do not mention this to injure nurserymen in the country, but would feel much pleased in being corrected, if my theory be not correct. I have tried several compositions, to change the color of the Hydrangea, but without effect.—The Hydrangea is one of the few that appears to thrive, even when no care is taken of them; still I would not advise or advocate such looseness in any person that has the least pretension to the culture of flowers. I recollect an anecdote of a nurseryman in London, who was celebrated for selling Blue Hydrangeas, which commanded a great price for several years; but all at once his stock run out—he had none but pink colored ones. It appeared in the sequel, that he had purchased several loads of peat soil, with which he potted his plants, little suspecting the effect the quality of soil would produce in his flowers. When the blooming season arrived, he was agreeably surprised at the effect; this induced him to keep the balance expressly for that purpose, and so long as any of his soil lasted he could meet all demands.—To his mortification, he could not find the man he purchased of, neither could he get any soil to produce the same effect, consequently he was like Othello, "his occupation gone." I have no doubt, from the plant being succulent, that soil procured from marshy grounds, dried and sifted, would be good. It is said that iron filings will turn the color of the flowers. If such be the case, why would not a yellow, sandy loam, of redish cast, be good, which contains a certain portion of iron? This is easily to be obtained from the brickyards. Turf laid by for a year to rot, is a good composition, mixed with rotten leaves. In short, the plant will grow in almost any soil, but the color is difficult to change. The Hydrangea is of easy culture, and will strike root at any time, with the exception of when in a state of rest; this is from the time the leaf begins to drop until the buds swell in the spring. The best time to pot the plants, is the beginning of March, and instead of shaking the soil from the roots, as with most plants, take a large knife and cut the roots off, leaving a ball in the centre, containing the main body, to the size of the large apple; then take your compost and fill the pot, placing the ball with the plant in the centre.—I would not advise a large pot, as it would be better in the month of June to shift the plant, without disturbing the root, into a pot larger. By adopting this plan, your plant will become thrifty, and bloom more beautifully, with a larger head of flowers. I would also recommend those plants, from their possessing such a desire for water in the summer, to stand them in pans, made on purpose, and fill them every day, and keep them in the shade, for the sun will make them flag. The beginning of October, take the plants out of the pans, and water them sparingly, until the middle of November; then place them in a cellar, and water a little once in two weeks until March, when you may bring them forward to give air, and re-pot them, giving every encouragement to grow, but you must keep them away from the frost. The Hydrangea is hardy, and will stand out all the winter, with a slight protection, but will flower better if kept in the house. Mr. Longworth has a great many planted round his house; they stand the winter with a slight protection, and after a mild winter will flower vigorously. This plant is injured more by the sun than by frost, but it will be more judicious in avoiding either. In case your plant should get frosted in the spring through neglect, put it in a box and exclude the light until the frost be well out of your plant, then no ill effect will result from it.

T. WINTER.

To Preserve Grapes.—Put them in tight boxes or kegs, in alternate layers, with carded bats of cotton.

The water in which potatoes have been boiled, sprinkled over grain, plants, &c., completely destroys all insects in every stage of their existence, from the egg to the fly.

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WINES.

[Appointed by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society in 1844.]

The Committee on Wines, beg leave respectfully to report:

That in order to fulfil the duty assigned them, of examining the specimens of the Wines produced in our neighborhood, they assembled at the house of the President, where all those specimens, which had been sent to the Society, were collected and arranged, and your committee then and there submitted them to the proper investigations, *secundem artem.*

Your committee, although by no means diffident in respect to their own skill and talents in estimating the true character of the articles whose qualities they were called upon to determine, judged it expedient to ask the aid of several German gentlemen, who have been accustomed to judge of the qualities of the European Wines, to which those of this region bear the strongest resemblance; and in compliance with this request, Messrs. Brachman, Werk, and Rehfuss, attended their session, and politely afforded them the aid of their judgment and experience.

The Wines were designated by labels, which referred to sealed descriptions of their ages, owners, &c., and which were not opened until the judgments respecting them had been pronounced and duly recorded. The subjoined table gives the result of their trial.

Marks & Nos.	Verdict of the Judges.	Name.	By whom sent.
C. A. 1837.	Good,	Catawba,	J. E. Mottier.
" 1844.	New, not matured,	do.	do.
" 1835.	Very good, resembling old Madeira,	do.	do.
" 1834.	Fine, resembling Muscat or Malmsey,	do.	do.
" 1843.	Good for new wine, with age will be of the best quality,	do.	do.
" 1837.	Good, high flavored,	do.	do.
" 1838, F.	Superior to any of the previous specimens,	do.	Dr. Flagg.
" 1831, F.	Good, resembling Hock,	do.	do.
R. H. 1837.	Good dry wine,	do. R. B.	J. Resor.
R. 7.	Good,	do. do.	do.
M. C. 1843.	Best new wine, will be superior with age,	do. do.	J. E. Mottier.
S. E.	Not good,	French Wine,	A. Owen.
B. K.	Good dry wine, but supposed to be foreign,	German Wine,	Mr. Brachman.
C. A. No. 8.	Medium quality, resembling Hock,	Hockheimn,	N. Longworth.
No. 3.	Good strong wine,	1830. Catawba,	do.
No. 7.	Not American Wine,	Spanish, Manzinello,	do.
German Label.	A good wine, but not the best,	1830. Catawba,	do.
R. F. No. 1.	Inferior, a foreign wine,	Old Hock,	Dr. Rehfuss.
No. 2.	Good, about equal to No. 4,	1839, Catawba,	N. Longworth.
C. A. No. 4.	Good, about equal to or better than No. 8,	1837, do.	do.
" No. 6.	Good, considered by some better than No. 8, by others not so good,	1837, do.	do.
" No. 1.	Inferior to No. 8,	Catawba,	do.
S. F. 1.	Very good, resembles Manzinello,	Spanish,	S. E. Foote.
N. 60.	Good Cape wine, very ripe,	Cape, not fermented on skins.	N. Longworth.
" 70.	Very good, resembling Madeira,	Cape, ten years old,	do.
" 50.	Old wine, but indifferent,	Lenoir, on the skins,	do.
No. 40, N.	Poor, fermented on the skins,	Ohio Grape,	do.
No. 10.	Not liked, supposed to have been injured in the bottle,	Mo., 1841,	do.
No. 3, M.	New and good Catawba,		do.
No. 34, M. C.	Very good Cape,		do.
No. 37, " "	Good, but not equal to the preceding,		J. E. Mottier.
No. 35, M.	Good, better than No. 34,		do.
No. 44, M. C.	New Cape,		do.
No. 2. 2d.	Good old wine,		do.
No. 41, C.	Very good Catawba, resembling Rhenish more than any other,		N. Longworth.
No. 1. 2d.	Tolerably good,		do.
No. 34.	Very good, old,		do.
	Do. do.		Dr. Smith.
	Good new, not in a suitable state for judgment,		do.

The judgments pronounced and recorded in the foregoing table, were as nearly unanimous as can ever be expected among so many judges. It will be seen that several of the specimens were foreign wines, included probably to test the connoisseurship of the committee; it will also be seen that the committee stood the test reputably. The result of the examination is a conviction on the part of the committee, that our soil and climate are well adapted to the production of a very fine, delicious wine; and that the Catawba grape is the species which yields the finest qualities. It will be seen that the greatest number and variety of the specimens examined were from the several vineyards of N. Longworth, Esq., who has been longest engaged in the cultivation of the vines, and in perfecting the manufacture of wine. Mr. Mottier, and Jacob Resor, Esq., who have lately acquired a good reputation in this department of horticulture, were next to Mr. Longworth in the number and variety of specimens furnished. These, with the single specimens of Dr. Flagg, and the two specimens of Dr. Smith, confirm the opinions of the committee, that the pure juice of the grape, when judiciously managed, will furnish the finest kind of wine, without any addition or mixture whatever; that no saccharine addition is necessary to give it sufficient body to keep for any length of time in this climate. In confirmation of this opinion, we would state that two of our German friends who were present, informed us that they had taken, on different occasions, specimens of the wine of this county to Germany, and submitted them to the judgment of various connoisseurs in that country, by whom they were highly approved—the principal, or only objection being that they were too strong to compare with the fine kinds of the lightest German wines.—A taste for the wines of this region appears to be well established, since all that can be produced finds a ready market at good prices; and the committee are of opinion, that the period is not distant when the wines of the Ohio will enjoy a celebrity equal to those of the Rhine.

D. B. LAWLER,
S. P. FOOTE,
M. FLAGG,
JACOB RESOR,
ELISHA BRIGHAM.

—

Saturday, *March* 22, 1845.

Met as usual; minutes read and approved.

Mr. Buchanan presented for distribution, three kinds of plum grafts.

Mr. Bush presented from Mr. Dudley, of Lexington, Kentucky, the following grafts:—French Pippin, Dudley Seedling, Marden's Black, Native Crab, Woodford Apple, (supposed to be Winter Grigson,) Golden Summer.

A copy of the Charter was presented and read.

The President presented seeds of East India Cotton, from Col. M. White, of New Orleans; seeds of the Yupon Tree, or Shrub, from Mrs. S. Yorke; and seeds of various flowers from Mrs. Buchanan.

Mr. Whipple presented a bundle of grafts of summer seedling apple.

On motion of Mr. Brigham,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, and to report at our next meeting. Messrs. Brigham, Elliott, and Reeder, appointed.

A communication from Col. Dudley, of Lexington, was read, describing the fruits of which the six varieties above named were grafts.

Messrs. John Young and M. S. Wade, were duly elected resident members.

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Saturday, *March* 29, 1845.

The Society met as usual; Mr. Buchanan, as President, in the Chair; minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Brigham, from the committee on Revision of the Constitution, read, and, on motion, laid over until next meeting.

The following resolutions passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. Charles Anderson, Senator from Montgomery county, for his services in the Legislature in procuring the act of incorporation for this Society.

Resolved, That the President be instructed to make application to the proper source for a copy of the great work on the Exploring Expedition.

A communication from Thomas Hancock, addressed to A. H. Ernst, dated Burlington, New Jersey, February 25, 1845, was read, accompanied by a catalogue of choice apples, the scions of which were presented by him to our Society for distribution; the grafts were at the same time laid on our table. In connexion therewith, the following resolution passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Mr. Thomas Hancock, for his valuable present of apple grafts.

A communication from Samuel A. Barker, of M'Connellsville, was read, with specimens of an apple, for which a name is wanted.

A specimen of an apple remarkable for its keeping qualities, was presented by Mr. Hoffner.

A seedling Rose in bloom, from seed planted on the 19th December last, was exhibited by S. S. Jackson. Mr. Jackson also exhibited a splendid Auricula, and a variety of Verbenas, Roses, and other cut flowers.

Mr. Brigham presented seeds of fall Marrow Squash for distribution.

Mr. Bush brought specimens of a small caterpillar, which is very destructive to early fruits.

SATURDAY, *April* 5, 1845.

The corporators and other members of the Society met this morning, pursuant to a call in the public prints, for the purpose of acting on the Charter granted by the late General Assembly, and re-organizing under it. WILLIAM NEFF was called to the Chair, and *W. D. Gallagher* chosen Secretary.

On motion of R. Buchanan, the Charter was accepted; and on motion of Mr. Duffield, the Constitution and By-Laws, under which the Society have been acting for the past year, were adopted as By-Laws of the Society as re-organized.

After the transaction of some other business, on motion of Dr. Flagg, the Society proceeded to elect officers, to serve for the ensuing year; Messrs. R. Buchanan, G. W. Neff, and J. Frazer, acting as tellers. The result was as follows:

President—NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.
First Vice President—GEORGE HILL.
Second Vice President—DAVID LORING.
Third Vice President—A. H. EWING.
Treasurer—J. L. CAMPBELL.
Corresponding Secretary—J. H. PERKINS.
Recording Secretary—J. C. JEFFERIES.
Council—E. BRIGHAM,
JOHN P. FOOTE,
JOHN G. ANTHONY,
JULIUS BRACE,
S. C. PARKHURST,
M. FLAGG,
R. BUCHANAN.

On motion of E. B. Reeder, the officers of the old Society transferred the money, and other effects of the Association, to the officers of the new Society.

The proceedings of the meeting were then ordered to be published, and the Societies adjourned,—the old *sine die*, the new to meet again on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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SATURDAY, *April* 12, 1845.

The Society met as usual. The President pleading illness, and the Vice Presidents being absent, on motion of Mr. Brigham, *Mr. R. Buchanan* was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Duffield, it was

Resolved, That the Council be requested to prepare a ticket for the election of the different committees on Fruits, Flowers, and Wines, and report at the next meeting.

Mr. J. H. Perkins, declining the office of Corresponding Secretary, it was resolved to hold an election for one, to fill his place, at the next meeting.

The resignation of Mr. George Hill, as First Vice President of the Society, was read, and laid on the table.

The result of some experiments of the use of spirits of turpentine in staying the ravages of the curculio, were related by Messrs. Buchanan, Graham, and others, which had proved very injurious to the trees, in many instances killing them entirely.

Mr. Joseph Darr, was unanimously elected a resident member.

Mr. Dana, of Washington county, Ohio, presented some fine specimens of the Belpre Apple, which he stated had originated on the farm of Col. Putnam, in Belpre township, in said county.

Mr. A. H. Ernst, presented for distribution seeds of the Marrowfat Squash, and a fine large Pumpkin; also, catalogues of Fruit trees, etc., from Mr. Thomas Hancock, Burlington, New Jersey.

Mr. Ross, from the garden of J. Hoffner, Esq., exhibited some beautiful specimens of the Volfitare (Noisette) Rose; also, Saracenia drummondi, aduncea, and flava.

Mr. Thomas Winter, exhibited the Camellia japonica, variety Fimbriata alba; also, a very large Pansy, from Mrs. D. A. E. Strong.

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SATURDAY, *April* 19, 1845.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment; the President and Vice Presidents being absent, on motion, Mr. R. Buchanan was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and the following amendment ordered to be made: The "Belpre Apple," should be *Belpre Keeper;* accepted as amended.

The resignation of Mr. George Hill, as First Vice President, was accepted.

By the resignation of Mr. Hill, Mr. *Loring* was constituted First Vice President, and Mr. *Ewing* Second Vice President.

It was then resolved to go into an election for Third Vice President and Corresponding Secretary; Messrs. Saunders and Reeder acting as tellers. The result was as follows:

Third Vice President—GEORGE GRAHAM.
Corresponding Secretary—J. P. FOOTE.

The Council, as requested, reported the following names, to serve on the different Standing Committees, viz:

Committee on Fruits—Stephen Mosher, C. W. Elliott, John Sayers, J. S. Bush, Peleg Kidd, Jr., S. S. Jackson.

Committee on Flowers—John Lea, John A. Warder, Henry Ives, Charles Walton, Joseph Cook, Charles Stetson, William Orange, E. B. Reeder, David Ross.

Committee on Vegetables—Charles Duffield, Amos Worthington, George Hill, William Resor, William Bickham.

The Council also recommended, that the Committee on Wines, for the last year, be continued for the present year; which was accepted.

Mr. Ernst stated that the Washington Apple, presented some time ago by Col. Dudley,

was not a *seedling*, and that its origin was unknown.

Daniel Corwine and William H. Robb, were elected resident members.

The Schedule of Premiums, offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the year 1845, was received; also, Reports of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society.

Col. Dudley presented some Corn for distribution, which was sent to him by some friend in Kentucky.

Mr. Thomas Winter, presented seeds of the China Pink, for distribution.

Dr. William Smith, presented the common Pearmain apple, procured in market.

Mr. David Ross, from the garden of J. Hoffner, Esq., exhibited a beautiful Cineraria; also, Calceolarias, Meter, and Pendula.

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Saturday, *April* 26, 1845.

The Society met as usual; Third Vice President, George Graham, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

The resignation of Mr. Stetson, as a member of the Committee on Flowers, was received, and, on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Charles Braley, presented the seeds of a species of Wild Rye from Missouri, said to be excellent for pasturage.

The *Aphis Lanigera*, which produces the blight on the apple trees, was brought in by Dr. Flagg; also, the *Curculio*, which he caught on his Elton cherry and plum trees.

Beautiful specimens of the flower Dodecatheon, were exhibited by the President, N. Longworth, Esq.

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Saturday, *May* 3, 1845.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment; Third Vice President, George Graham, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

On motion of A. H. Ernst,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take charge of and superintend the Library. Messrs. J. P. Foote, Judge Hall, and E. Brigham, were appointed.

On motion of A. H. Ernst,

Resolved, That the sum of fifty dollars, be placed at the disposal of the Library Committee, for the purchase of books, etc.

It was, on motion, resolved to go into an election for Librarian, to serve the present year.—Mr. J. P. Foote was elected.

On motion of A. H. Ernst, it was resolved to have an exhibition of Flowers, and that the Council be requested to make the necessary arrangements, and appoint the time.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Nursery Grounds:—J. Hoffner, Dr. Mosher, George Hill, Dr. Smith, and E. J. Hooper.

Willis T. Jones, Esq. was elected a resident member.

Mr. J. Hoffner, presented grafts of apples, pears, and plums, received of James L. L. F. Warren, Esq., of Nonantium Vale, Massachusetts.

E. J. Hooper brought in specimens of the Measuring Worm, which is destroying the orchards in different sections of the country.

Errata.—The statement in regard to the Washington Apple, as mentioned in the proceedings of April 19, should be:—The grafts, presented by Mr. Bush, of Covington, Kentucky, of the Washington Apple, Col. Dudley, in his correspondence with Mr. Ernst, stated that it was not a seedling, and that its origin to him was unknown.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

By the President—A seedling Cactus, and Rose, name not given.

By J. Hoffner—Cereus Peruvianum and Lilium longiflora.

By S. S. Jackson—A bouquet of Roses, the Queen of the Prairies.

By Thomas Winter—Rivers' George the Fourth, Harrison, and Moss Roses; Ragged Robin, Double Sweet William, Mountain Catchfly, Bunkerhill Picotee, two varieties Columbine, Phlox Drummondi, Purple Jacobea, English Bluebell, Rose Accacia, and Day Lily.

By C. W. Elliott—Malaxis Lilifolia.

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Saturday, *May* 10, 1845.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment; the President in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

A communication from S. G. Hildreth, of Marietta, was read, accompanying which was a package of seeds of the Peony Moutan.

Several of the members present stated the effects of the late frost on the Grape Vine, by which it appeared that those Vineyards situated on low land, or even those on high beech land, also those near woods and water courses, suffered very much, often killing them entirely; while those situated on warm hills and hill sides, and particularly those on high oak lands, suffered, comparatively speaking, but little, and in many places were not injured at all.

Hathaway's Cluster Seedling Apple, raised in Manchester, Dearborn county, Indiana, was shown by Solomon Beach; it was thought to be a very good apple for the season of the year, but in flavor and character second rate.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

By S. S. Jackson—Bignonia Jasminoides, and Alstroemerias Peligrena and Hœmantha.

By J. S. Bush—Wells' Hybrid Rose.

By Thomas Winter—Rivers' George the Fourth Rose, superb Blush Rose, White Mul-

tiflora Rose, Moss Rose, one Rose name unknown, Double Sweetbrier, Yellow Sweetbrier, Rose Accacia, Day Lily, Pheasant-eye Pink, Iris Phena-acorus, and a seedling Geranium.

By C. W. Elliott—Byprepedium Candida, and several Roses.

By William Orange—A large bouquet.

Anemone--Anemone Coronaria.

"Not a tree,
A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contains
A folio volume. We may read, and read,
And read again, and still find something new,
Something to learn, and something to digest,
E'en in the humble weed."

The Anemone is a species of Wind-flower, and is cultivated as a Florist-flower. It was imported into Europe in 1596, about the same time of the Ranunculus. Anemone Coronaria is the Poppy, or Garland-flower, is a native of the Levant; but Anemone Hortensis and a native of the most elevated parts of the Continent in Siberia, Switzerland, Germany, and the most Northern parts of this Continent, and is more hardy than the Ranunculus. The management of the one is applicable to the other, and the single and semi-double are held in as high estimation as the double, but the colors must be brilliant and distinct. The roots resemble in some respects Ginger, and the flowers bear a family resemblance to the Clematis; the brilliancy of their colors makes them indispensable in all well-regulated gardens.

The following criterion of a fine Anemone is extracted from the *London Encyclopædia of Gardening*, page 1029:

"The stem should be strong, elastic, and erect, not less than nine inches high. The blossom, or corolla, should be at least two and a half inches in diameter, consisting of an exterior row of large, substantial, well-rounded petals, or guard-leaves, at first horizontally extended, and then turning a little upward, so as to form a broad, shallow cup, the interior part of which should contain a great number of long and small petals, imbricating each other, and rather reverting from the centre of the blossom; there are a great number of small, slender stamens, intermixed with these petals, but they are short, and not easily discernable. The color should be clear and distinct, when diversified in the same flower, or brilliant and striking, if it consists only of one color, as blue, crimson, or scarlet, and in which case the bottom of the broad exterior petals is generally white; but the beauty and contrast is considerably increased where both the exterior and interior petals are regularly marked with alternate blue and white, or pink and white stripes, &c., which in the broad petals should not extend quite to the margin."

The soil most suitable is a rather light and sandy loam; still this plant is by no means tenacious of the soil planted in, being easily suited. The best time to plant them is in October, when they will bloom in April, and if shaded, will keep their brilliancy for a long time. The Anemone can be brought to bloom in any month in the year; but those planted late, and protected with a layer of manure, are decidedly the best flowers, and those planted at other seasons will degenerate. The roots of the Anemone are generally sold by the ounce, but can be purchased by the hundred, if selected by name, which in general is the dearest way. One hundred can be purchased at about five dollars, or fifty dollars per thousand. The reason assigned for selling by the ounce, is that the well-grown roots are larger, and the purchaser can divide them to suit his fancy, for every piece will generally flower the first year, with the same facility as other tubers. The Anemone continues growing, after the blooming season is over, much longer than the Ranunculus, being more succulent. They should be taken up just before the leaves die quite down, for if permitted to remain in the ground much longer, they will begin to grow again, which will materially injure them for the next season. To raise from seed, you must select from some double flowers, and arrange them the same as Ranunculus; but they should never be grown in the same bed often, as the soil deteriorates. This family contains above two hundred with names, quite enough to supply any reasonable person with all the colors his desire could wish.

T. WINTER.

Composts.

An unpractised man, taking up a work on gardening, would need to be a rash and confident one to go beyond it. He would suppose that grapes could not be grown in anything except blood, bones, road-sweepings, very old cow-dung, very new this, and very old that,—two parts of this, and four parts of that, and one part of the other, &c., none of which he can by any possibility get. Now, grapes will ripen without road-scrapings, and roses will flower without guano. There is a rule of thumb, by which all good gardeners are mainly guided, and he is an excellent one, who can transfer it to others; a perception, and not an argument, guides him in the management of his plants. The science of growth is so little understood, that writers beat about for elaborate explanations of the things which they know, or have been told, and in order to make a good long article, which nobody wants to read, and nobody cares to follow, invent a good deal of facts. My advice is, that a man should have good sense, fine perception, cultivated taste, and industrious habits; then, if he goes to work, after many failures, he will make a good gardener. I charge nothing for it. C. W. E.

Improvements in the Bee-Hive.

Messrs. Editors:—Having noticed an article of yours in the March number of your paper, upon the skill of Mr. Sanburn as an apiarian, and his improvements in the bee-hive, I am induced, for the information of those who take pleasure in the most interesting and profitable employment of managing bees, to give you the result of my little experience in that way, under the direction of Mr. Sanburn.

I had, about a year ago, a colony of bees in a rough hive, made of pine boards, nailed together in the old style, as though it was intended for anything else, rather than a receptacle for the sweet nectar that is collected with so much labor by the industrious little insects. I placed but little value upon it, as it was the only remaining one of four or five stands, the others having all been destroyed by the moths; I expected it to go in the same way. Being at Mr. Sanburn's farm in the spring, I was so much pleased with the appearance of his hives, their simplicity, &c , and the beautiful specimens of honey which he showed me, that I prevailed upon him to bring over two of his hives, and transfer my colony into one of them, which he did about the 20th of May. Sometime in June they gave me a very large swarm, and before the close of the season, two boxes of honey, each of which weighed ten pounds.

Now for the dollars and cents, as that may tickle the pockets of some of your good readers. My old stand was probably worth five dollars, (I bought eleven stands, delivered to me, this spring for twenty-six dollars;) the two new hives from Mr. Sanburn cost five dollars, and one dollar for transferring, makes the cost eleven dollars. The credits may be set down as follows:—Fifty pounds of honey and comb obtained from the old stand in transferring, worth five dollars; the two boxes of honey would sell readily in market for two dollars each, making four dollars; and the two colonies of bees in Sanburn's hives, worth ten dollars each; making, in all, twenty-nine dollars—over one hundred per centum. If any one should think that I value these hives too much, let me tell them that each of my two will pay me lawful interest upon one hundred dollars, for the least I can expect is one swarm and two boxes of honey, well worth six dollars.

It gives me pleasure to state, that Mr. Sanburn has succeeded, without any difficulty, in obtaining a patent for his improved Bee-hive and Moth-trap, the latter of which he can more easily explain than I can describe. I will merely say, that I believe it to be the best thing yet invented to protect the bee against the great destroyer.

Mr. Sanburn has now men engaged in making hives to supply those who may want them, and will also sell individual, state, or county rights. Read the following, and buy some of Mr. Sanburn's hives:

"Providence, that delights in spreading beneficence, as well as beauty, over all creation, has wisely formed the bee as an humble, but active and untiring agent, in gathering up, for the most important purposes, and converting to the most valuable use, the scraps and fragments of Nature, which would otherwise be scattered by the 'viewless winds,' and spread through the 'ambient air.' She has adorned the song of the poet, pointed the tale of the moralist, and furnished food to the hungry in the desert.—Virgil calls the bee a ray of divinity; Plutarch pronounced her a magazine of virtues; Quintilian asserts that she is the greatest of geometricians; and Watts, by calling in poetry to the aid of morality, has rendered her figure the means of interest, improvement, and delight to many a youthful mind. Philosophy has stooped to examine her habits, and to watch over her haunts; she has presented the models of science, and called forth the attention of scientific men; by her the husbandman has been cheered when sitting in his cottage garden, in his evening reflections on his day of toil; and in whatever light she may be viewed, there is none who can declare that he has no interest in her ways. Yours respectfully,

Covington, Kentucky. J. S. B.

The Spring of 1845.

We have been greatly favored in this section with frosts, droughts, caterpillars, gnats, and the like. To planters and cultivators the seasons are always bad; this seems particularly so, in this immediate vicinity. We have had no rain of lasting good since the inaugural rain of the fourth of March. The frost has destroyed the blossoms of peaches almost entirely, those of apple, pear, &c., to a very considerable extent; in many of the large orchards the caterpillar and measuring worm have taken the leaves.—The last slight frost has injured the vines and grapes on the low grounds, though the hill-tops are safe; most of the young orchards planted this spring, have met with losses; the strawberries, it is feared, will partially fail from this long continued dry weather, in which the berries do not fill large, and many of them not at all. What shall we do then? Give up, and let all go? That would not be wise, and cannot very well be done. Plough deep, cultivate more, plant again, and there will be something to show in October. C. W. E.

Peach.—It appears best not to disturb the roots of peaches with the plough, if they are wanted to be long-lived; the spade and hoe are the safest implements.

From the Indiana Farmer and Gardener.

Longworth's Ohio Grape, etc.

In our last, we gave an account of *a* Herbemont Grape, at Madison, Indiana, supposed to be identical with Longworth's Ohio. We have received, from Mr. Longworth, a statement which puts all aback again. We have both Grapes in our garden, and hope to be able to compare them the ensuing season.

CINCINNATI, April 25, 1845.

To the Editor of the Indiana Farmer and Gardener.

Dear Sir:—Your correspondent, Mr. Morrison, is in error, in supposing the Ohio Grape and Mr. Fitzhugh's Herbemont the same. The latter grape, I obtained from Mr. Herbemont many years since, with samples of his wine, which were not good. Mr. Fitzhugh, of Madison, sent me a sample of wine made by him from this grape, of fine quality, and greatly superior to the samples of Mr. Herbemont, and satisfied me, that our climate was more suitable for the cultivation of the grape, than South Carolina. The sample of the Herbemont sent by Mr. Fitzhugh, was examined by the Society, and pronounced Herbemont Madeira. It is a fine table grape, entirely free from the hard pulp common to most American Grapes, and superior for wine to the Ohio Grape, but the bunches are much smaller. The Ohio Grape has borne well with me, in my garden, but at my vineyards, in the High Hills, it bears badly. I have never seen it injured by frost. An account was published a few years since of upwards of three thousand gallons of wine to the acre, made by Herbemont, from his grape. Such statements are ridiculous. He had four or five vines, that covered his house and porches; the stalks covered but a few feet of ground, and so measuring, he had more than three thousand gallons to the acre. In his vineyard, he never raised two hundred gallons on an acre. The Catawba Grape, is a good table grape, though not entirely free from a hard pulp; but as a wine grape, in our climate, I consider it superior to all others, capable of making a wine to rival the best Hock and Champaign wines, and that Major Adlum, in introducing it, has left a mine of wealth to the people of the Ohio.

I make this remark, as a gentleman from the East observed to me, a few days since, that it was understood I gave the preference to the Isabella. The latter grape succeeds better at the East, than with us. I deem it a poor table grape, and worthless for wine, and have extirpated it from all my vineyards. With two pounds of sugar to the gallon, it makes a pleasant sweet wine. Yours with regard,

N. LONGWORTH.

It is said that American apples make quite a display in the London and Liverpool markets.

Carolina Apple.

This is the name of an apple mentioned in the late communication of Mr. Thompson, nurseryman. We were not previously aware of the existence of such an apple, never having seen it, or met with its name in any catalogue. We find that it is a large showy red apple, which keeps remarkably well, and sells well in the New Orleans market. It has no other recommendations, but these are sufficient to cause a great demand for it at the nurseries by those who have the New Orleans market in view.—We are assured by Mr. Hikes, of Clark county, Indiana, son of the well-known nurseryman in this neighborhood, and himself a nurseryman, that as an eating apple it is altogether without merit, and wholly unworthy of a place in any orchard designed for private use. He describes it as a hard and harsh fruit, destitute of richness, or fine flavor.—*Louisville Journal.*

Fruit.

We find the following sad account of fruit prospects in the Cleveland Herald of the 14th of May:

"The heavy frost on the night of the 7th instant, completed the destruction of fruit in the Lake country pretty effectually. In portions of our city part of the fruit escaped, but we learn the sweep in the country is clean. So total a failure of the fruit crop has not been experienced in this quarter, we believe, since 1834, and the loss is indeed a serious one to the community."

Peaches.

It is to be regretted, that the late spring frosts have made so much havoc among the peaches. We lately visited Mr. Hill's farm, near Cummingsville, on which he has planted three thousand peach trees, all budded, half of which were in bearing at the time of the nipping frost. The number of peach trees, of the finest kinds, now in this neighborhood, when we have a favorable season, will begin soon to tell largely in our markets. E. J. H.

Potatoes—The Rot.

Potatoes, having too much moisture, and being allowed to remain too long in the ground, are not in a good state for seed; nor are they good for seed when they are heated in a barrel coming from a distance. The rot is a prolific disease, and first appears as a black spot upon the potato, and then spreading rapidly, till the whole root becomes soft and worthless. This year will show whether the disease is from the atmosphere or not.

The Flower Garden for June.

Plant out Dahlias, as all danger of frost is now over, which may be continued until next month; from the long drought, we may expect a good season for those beautiful flowers; it would be preferable to drive the stakes first, if the ground will permit, as there would be no danger of disturbing the roots, as is often the case, if the Dahlia be planted first; the stakes will be found to drive easiest after a shower of rain. The past month has been unprecedented to the injury of this department, for this season; for seeds sown have failed to grow for want of a proper degree of moisture; continual watering has brought up many, but the intense heat has destroyed most of them; such seedlings as have acquired any size, should be removed, in moist weather, to where intended to flower.—Divide the roots of Chrysanthemums before the middle of the month. Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks, will now begin to expand, and if any show a tendency to open on one side more than the other, take a short and pointed knife, and ease the other, to make them open evenly, or the petals will come out more on one side than the other, thus spoiling the appearance of the flower; those in pots, as the flowers expand, should be removed into the shade. Pinks should be piped the last of the month, or slips planted in the shade, and have a due supply of water. This is a good time to layer hardy Roses; old flowering wood should be trimmed out, to give good growth to young wood; and the last of this month begin to bud valuable Roses on the suckers of the Boursalt Rose, this being one of the best for that purpose. Wall-flower, and Double Scarlet Lychnis, may still be propagated. Seeds of biennials and perennials may still be sown, and make strong plants by the fall. Tulips, Crown Imperials, Hyacinths, and Crocuses, should be taken up and put in a room to dry where there is a free circulation of air, and when sufficiently dry, which will be in about three weeks, pack them in paper bags, until the fall. In damp weather, trim your box edgings, to make them appear neat; if trimmed in warm weather, the ends will turn color, and be unsightly for some time.

THE PARLOR.

Cinerarias should have no more water than is sufficient to keep them from flagging. Geraniums done flowering, should be propagated by cuttings, placed in the shade, and be liberally supplied with water. Camellias should be often syringed, and kept clean, or the red spider will destroy them. Orange and Lemon trees will require plenty of water; if over-burthened with fruit, take some off, the balance will grow the better. This month is one of the best for propagating Pot Roses. The plan recommended last June, is the best known for that purpose; and as many persons did not see it, I will copy from that number. In striking cuttings of Roses, I would recommend taking a couple of crocks, or seed pans, which may be obtained at the potters, the largest one about ten inches across the top and six inches deep, the other about three inches across and three deep, made without a hole in the bottom, the smallest to be placed in the centre of the other, with something under it, to keep the top level with the largest; then fill the vacancy with a light, rich soil, with one-third of sand, well incorporated; this being done, take the cuttings, which must be cut close under the joint, and insert them around the small pan, between it and the soil—upon the ends coming in contact with the sides, depends your success; afterwards, always keep the small pot filled with water, which will sufficiently feed your cuttings without danger of their damping off; if you have a bell-glass to cover them, I will guarantee your raising eleven out of every twelve cuttings. Verbenas, Heleotropes, and Pot Roses, may be planted in the open ground, and give a good appearance to the Flower-garden. Cactuses must be liberally supplied with water. Oleanders will grow freely from cuttings, and should be layered this month. Chinese Primrose will still grow from slips, and make strong plants.

T. WINTER.

The Ohio Grape.

Mr. Elliott,—The Norton Seedling is a black grape, and the Ohio Grape is of the same color, with a purple down. The Norton bunches with us grow to about half the size of the Ohio, and have a hard pulp. I have had three or four vines of it for years, and have never increased them, as I do not consider it valuable for wine or the table. The Ohio Grape has borne well in the low grounds, but in my vineyards on the hills bears badly, though not injured by our winters. I do not think it superior for wine. You say, "it is a wise father that knows its own child," and yet suppose I know my own grape. A person may be ignorant of the character of his own seedling, even after years of cultivation, and after his attention has been drawn to the subject. Mr. Hovey still contends that his Seedling Strawberry is a certain bearer, separate from all other plants, and perfect in the staminate and pistillate organs; yet an acre of his seedlings would not, without male plants, produce a single perfect fruit. Any person doubting this, can see an acre of them in the garden of Mr. Jackson, below the city, and satisfy themselves. Though inferior for the table to the Hudson, and some other varieties, it is larger, and the most valuable new variety I have seen.

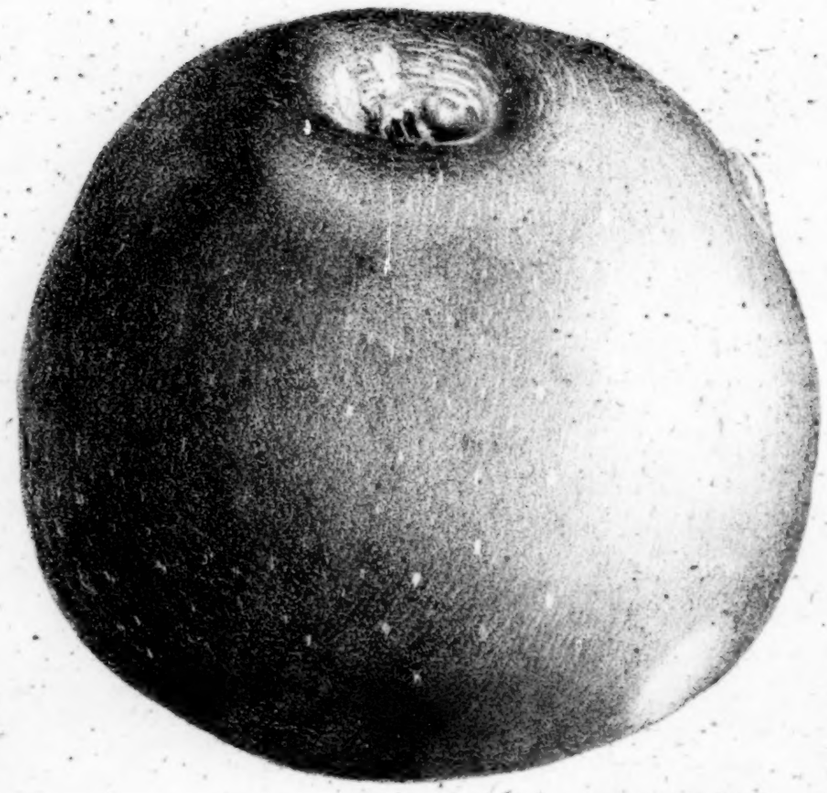
Respectfully yours,

N. LONGWORTH.

Cincinnati, May 6, 1845.

	Names	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Texture.	Quality.	Season.	Situation.	Remarks.
154	Colmar Early,									
	Colmar d'Hiver, see *Glout Morceau.*									
155	Colmar des Invalides.									
	Colmar Jaminette, see *Jaminette.*									
	Colmar, Large, see *Colmar.*									
	Colmar Joséphine, see *Joséphine.*									
156	Colmar Neill, . . .	p. y.	obovate.	1	T.	B.	1	Oct.	S.	A good bearer, fruit large.
	Colmar Preul, see *Passe Colmar.*									
157	Colmar Régénéré,									
0	Colmar Sabine, . .	g. b.	turbinate	2	T.	T.	2	Nov.	S.	
	Sabine (of the Flemings)									
	Colmar Souverain, see *Passe Colmar.*									
158	Colmar Van Mons.									
159	Coloma Nouvelle.									
160	Coloma Tardive.									
161	Comte D'Egmont.									
162	Comte de Lamy, . .	p. g. b.	roundish.	2	T.	B.	1	Oct.	S.	Very sugary and rich.
	Marie Louise the Second.		obovate.							
	Marie Louise Nova.									
	Beurre Curte.									
	Dingler									
	Comtesse de Frenol, see *Figue de Naples.*									
	Condé.									
0	Conquête de Coloma,	y. r.	pyr.	1	K.	C.		Dec. Jan.	S.	Resembles Spanish Bonchretien.
	Courte Queue, see *White Doyenné.*									
	Coquillarde, see *Sapin.*									
0	Coreless, ...	b. rus. r.	obovate.	2	T.	T.	2	Oct. Nov.	S.	Becomes mealy.
163	Courel, ...	b.	round.	3	P.			Nov.		
	Cragg's Favorite.									
0	Cramoisine, . . .	y. r.	oblong.	2	T.	T.	3	Oct.	S.	
	Crapaudine, see *Ambrette d'Eté.*									
164	Crassane, ...	g. b.	roundish.	1	T.	J.	1	Nov. Dec.	W.	
	Bergamotte Crassane.									
	Cresane.									
	Beurre Plat.									
165	Crassane, Althorp, .	g. b.	roundish.	2	T.	B.	1	Oct. Nov.	S.	Very excellent standard pear; a good bearer.
166	Crassane, Brown Stroudhouse.		obovate.							
167	Crassane, Green Stroudhouse.									
168	Crassane, Little.									
169	Crassane, New.									[Dovenne.
170	Crassane, Summer, .									Resembles White
171	Crassane, Winter, .	g. y. b.	turbinate.	1	T.	B.	1	Jan.	S.	Hardy, and a very
172	Crawford, ...	y. b.	obovate.	2	T.	B.	2	Aug.	S.	abundant bearer.
	Cresane, see *Crassane.*									
	Cristalline, see *Angelique de Bordeaux.*									
173	Croft Castle, . . .	p. y. rus.	oval.	2	T.	J.	2	Oct.	S.	Very productive.
0	Cuisse Madame, . .	p. y. r.	pyr.	2		C.	3	Aug.	S.	
	Cuisse Madame, see *Windsor.*									

	Names.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Texture.	Quality.	Season.	Situation.	Remarks.
	Cuisse Madame Grosse, see *Jargonelle*, (*English.*)									
	Culotte de Suisse, see *Verte Longue Panachée.*									
174	Curtel.									
175	Cuvelier.									
0	De Cygne, ...	b.	obovate.	3			3	Oct.	S.	
176	Cypress.									
0	Darimont, ...	rus.	obovate.	2			3	Oct.	S.	
	Dauphine, see *Lansac.*									
	Dean's see *White Doyenné.*									
	Dean's, Gray, see *Gray Doyenné.*									
177	Dearborn.									
178	Dearborn's Seedling,	p. y.	obovate.	2	T.	B.	1	Sept.	S.	Allied to White Doyenne.
0	Decain d'Hiver, . .	b. g.	round. ob.	2		C.	3	Dec.	S.	
0	De Candolle, . . .	p. g.	obovate.	2	T.	J.	2	Sept.	S.	
	Dechantsbirne, see *White Doyenné.*									
179	Delices Charles.									
180	Delices d' Hardenpont,	b. y.	obt. pyr.	2	T.	B.	1	Nov.	W.S	Tree rather tender.
181	Delices d'Hiver.									
182	Delices Nova.									
183	Deux-fois l'An.									
	Deschamps, see *Beurré d'Aremberg.*									
184	Deux-Têtes, . . .	p. g. y.	roundish.	2	T.	C.	2	Aug.	S.	
	Demoiselle, see *Vigne.*									
	Diamant, see *Gansel's Bergamot.*									
185	Dickson's, ...									
	Diel, see *Beurré Diel.*									
	Dillen, see *ib.*									
	Dingler, see *Comte de Lamy.*									
186	Dix.									
187	Dominion, Brown.									
0	Domville, ... Poire de Provence. Bequesne.	p. y. r.	pyr.	2	K.	C.	2	Dec. Mar.	S.	Cankers.
	Dorothée Royale, see *Beurré Diel.*									
	Dorothée, Grosse, see *ib.*									
188	Dorée du Printemps.									
189	Dorfold.									
0	Double d'Automne.	rus.	roundish.	1	K.	C.	3	Nov. Jan.	S.	
190	Double Calyce.									
191	Double Fleur. Armenie.	y. b.	round.	2	K.	C.	2	Jan. Apr.	S.	
192	Double Fleur Panaché.	y. b.	round.	2	K.	C.	2	Jan. Apr.	S.	Obscurely striped with yellow.
193	Double de Guerre, . Double Krijs.	d. b. r.	oblong. obovate.	1	K.	C.		Nov. Feb.	S.	
194	Double Phillips.	p. y.	obovate.	1	T.	B.	2	Sept.	S.	
195	Dowler's Seedling, .	g.	oblong.	1	T.	T.	2	Nov. Feb.	S.	A good bearer.
196	Downton, ...	y. b.	pyr.	2	T.	J.	2	Jan. Feb.	S.	A goor bearer; very juicy, but somewhat rough flavored.
	Doyenné d'Automne, see *Gray Doyenné.*									



Helen's Favorite.